An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumor) manifest in the following organs:

(i) Breast (ii) Cervix Uteri (iii) Corpas Uteri (iv) Ovaries (v) Fallopian Tubes and (vi) Vagina/Vulva.

(b) The number and percentage of AWWs/AWHs of Andhra Pradesh covered under the Scheme are as follows:

Year	No. of lives covered in Andhra Pradesh	% to the total
2004-05	34197	5.9%
2005-06	30216	6.2%
2006-07 (upto 31.10.2006)	9179	4.3%

Maternal mortality in Orissa

2868. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether maternal mortality rate in Orissa is very high and the UNICEF proposes to join hands with the State Commission for Women (SCW) to check this menace especially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action plan of the Centre to extend a helping hand to SCW in launching safe motherhood programme in the tribal/rural belts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Orissa is 358 per 1 lakh live births as compared to the national average of 301 per 1 lakh live births as per Sample Registration Survey 2006 of Registrar General of India.

Government of Orissa has informed that UNICEF and State Commission for Women (SCW) have entered into a partnership in 2006 to check maternal deaths in Orissa, especially in rural areas. Under the initiative, Lok Adalats are being organized where safe motherhood is addressed as a fundamental right of the women. The Adalat brings the right holder (the pregnant women/ mothers etc.) and the duty bearers face to face for interaction.

Such Lok Adalats are being organized in 15 districts. The Adalats have been attended by 8000 women, 80 field functionaries, 40 district Administration & health officials, more than 50 NGOs.

(c) No request for assistance has been received either from the State Commission for Women or Government of Orissa in the matter so far.

India's rank in Global Hunger Index

2869. SHRI B.K.HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the Global Hunger Index (updated) brought out by Washington-based International Food Policy Institute ranking India 117th out of 119 countries for prevalence of underweight children;

(b) whether, based on the three indicators—child malnutrition, child mortality and calories deficiency—the Index has rated even the Sub-Saharan countries better than India; and

(c) whether the study has revealed that the factors contributing to such a low ranking to India are the women's social status, followed by sanitation and urbanization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY):

(a) The report of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is not available. However as per the data available on the Internet, the Global Hunger Index (GHI) has been developed by the IFPRI capturing three dimensions of hunger; insufficient availability of food, shortfalls in the nutritional status of children and child mortality. India's rank is 93th in the Global Hunger Index. On prevalence of underweight amongest children,